

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1846.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE OREGON QUESTION.

It may be affirmed that if there was ever a fact connected with the public affairs of a country better known than any other to the people of it—to every man, woman, and child in it—that fact was President Polk's avowed opinion of the American title to the "whole of Oregon," and his reiterated assertion of that title. So notorious was this opinion of the Executive, and so immovable was it believed to be, that it produced the deepest anxiety in the public mind, and agitated the country from one end to the other. It was needless now to recount the multiplied occasions on which this opinion of the President was announced, and the violence with which it was justified and defended by the Executive organ at the seat of government, and by all the other thoroughgoing partisans of the Administration. We have all the proofs at hand; but it would be a waste of room to recite them, as the fact is not and will not be denied. "Fifty-four forty," and "the whole of Oregon or none," became the watchwords of the President's partisans throughout the country, and were emblazoned at the heads of some of the Democratic papers as a standing motto and symbol of party devotion.

In this state of things Mr. McLane was sent as Minister to England. Having confidence in the pacific dispositions of this gentleman, his appointment was gratifying to all the friends of peace; and when we, uniting in this general feeling, ventured a hope that he might be authorized to adjust the dispute on the basis of the forty-ninth degree of latitude, the Executive organ denounced the idea as an imputation on the consistency and fair-dealing of the President. Whatever our ethics might be, it said, "the present Administration uses no forked tongue." What were we to think, then, but that the President remained inflexible on the line of "fifty-four forty." A twelve-month, however, rolled round, and through the wise course of Congress (in substituting a conciliatory notice for the naked one recommended by the President) the dispute was settled by Treaty—the President declaring even to the last, when he submitted the British proposition to the Senate, that the opinions expressed in his December message "remained unchanged."

Such was the public and indisputable position of the President in relation to the Oregon question up to the 7th of the present month, when, Mr. McLane having returned home, in his response to a public address on the subject of his recent mission, and addressing to the Oregon negotiations, he made the following deliberate, written statements:

"Having some knowledge, from my official position at that time, of the policy and objects of the convention of 1823, I am quite persuaded that its main design was to lead, in a future portion of the territory, to the recognition of our claim to the country, not north, but south of the 49th parallel, and between that and the Columbia river. A division of the country upon that principle, with a reasonable regard to rights grown up under the joint-possession, always appeared to me to afford a just and practical basis for an amicable and honorable adjustment of the subject. Such also, I was satisfied, was the intention of our Government at the time. I engaged in my recent mission, and in earnestly and steadily laboring to effect a settlement upon that basis, I was but representing the policy of my own Government, and faithfully promoting the intentions and wishes of the President."

Could we read this explicit declaration of the Minister without surprise? Has any man in the whole country read it without a similar emotion? Unless we doubted the truth of the Minister, how was that truth to be reconciled with the attitude occupied before the country by the President? It was not for us to reconcile it: we could only remark on the equivocal position, to say the least, in which it placed the President. To have been silent would have been as equivocal ourselves; but we only remarked, in substance, that the evidence of the Minister proved the views of the President to have been more moderate than the government paper would admit them to be; and, indeed, we began to think that the government paper meant by its silence to admit the truth of our remark. In this, however, we were mistaken. Its silence, we must infer, proceeded from the difficulty of defence, rather than from any contemplation of frankness; for the Union of Tuesday night, under cover of an article in a Baltimore paper, marked only by naked contradiction and scurrility, ventured the following reply to our brief comment on Mr. McLane's disclosure:

"The Administration, in that whole negotiation, (the Oregon question,) from the time it came into power until it was terminated, pursued but one course, and that was a straightforward, undisputed one; and this fact all the candid men of all parties know and ought to acknowledge. The President held the same language, and expressed the same opinions in the Congress of the United States and to the country, that he expressed through the Secretary of State to Mr. McLane, and none other."

"This language and these opinions are contained in the official documents, which have been made public, and are now before the whole country. And although it is manifest that Mr. McLane, when he said in reply to the address of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, that, as our Minister to England, he represented 'the policy of his own Government, and promoted 'the intentions and wishes of the President,' meant only that he did so in pursuance of his instructions, which are now made public; yet the false and insidious insinuation is covertly attempted to be drawn, in order to cast doubt upon the President's sincerity, that he held one language to Congress and the country and another to Mr. McLane. Nothing can be more false than this insinuation. It is this perversion of the meaning of Mr. McLane's language which is indignantly repelled by the article in the 'Baltimore Argus.'"

"The President's opinion, it is well known, was that the American title to 54° 40' was a valid one, yet, in 'deference to what had been done by his predecessors,' and the concessions and offers which had been made by them in July, 1845, he offered to adjust the question on the parallel of 49°." In Mr. McLane's instructions to the 12th of July, 1845, which are before the world, and from which the 'Baltimore Argus' makes an extract, he was informed of this fact, and of the President's position on the question; being precisely the same fact which he stated and the same position which he occupied in his annual message to Congress. And it was to these instructions and the other official correspondence, also now embraced among the published documents, that Mr. McLane alluded in the paragraph of the late address which has been so recklessly attempted to be perverted."

These paragraphs contain the gist of the Union's defence of the President's consistency; how successful we might safely leave to the judgment of the reader without another word. On separating its pith from its verbiage, it consists simply in asserting that the course of the President has been straightforward; that he held the same language in his instructions to Mr. McLane that he did to Congress and the country; that Mr. McLane, in saying that he represented "the policy of the Government, and the wishes and intentions of the President," meant only that he did so in pursuance of his instructions; [is not the President responsible for the character of the instructions to his Minister?] and, finally, that we have "perverted the meaning of Mr. McLane's language."

And upon such a defence the President is to rest the solution of the grave question raised by the revelations of Mr. McLane. We will not pursue the subject. We have fairly stated the President's public position touching the Oregon question; and we have given, in his own exact words, without change, abridgement, or perversion, the statement made by Mr. McLane in regard to the President's views, as he understood them. That the statement of the Minister and the public course of the President are in direct opposition, is too plain for the casuistry of the Union to reconcile. It is not our fault that they are so. It would give us no pleasure to see the Chief Magistrate of the country convicted of any inconsistency—still less one of so grave a character as that which is established by the testimony of Mr. McLane.

The Western Democratic papers are less submissive under their grievances than the government paper would induce its readers to believe. Many of them, indeed, are unmeasured in their condemnation of the President's unfortunate Veto of the River and Harbor Bill, as many of them, in the West as well as in Pennsylvania, are in their denunciations of the war waged by the Administration against domestic labor, in its repeal of the protective tariff. The annexed pungent paragraph in regard to the Veto is from a Michigan Democratic paper called the *Allegan Record*:

"The Washington Union styles the veto of the river and harbor appropriations bill a great measure of internal policy—it should have said internal policy; it would appropriate honor to the true policy of President Polk. The veto of this great Western measure was a cowardly, base, and impolitic performance, unbecoming the President of a mighty commercial and agricultural nation—worthy only of a sectional despot of the nullification stamp."

THE RISE IN BREADSTUFFS.

The following statements, copied from the Journal of Commerce of the 9th instant, are going the rounds of the Locofoco press:

"FREE TRADE AND THE FARMERS.—Facts multiply upon us demonstrating the entire falsehood of the theories of the notionalists. On Monday (the 7th) the English market lifted flour to \$4.50. For that market 5,000 barrels of Genesee, Ohio, and Michigan flour were taken at that price. The English market and nothing else has done us this benefit. Here are the facts in the records of trade. Argument, theory, prophecy, all are frustrated, denied, demolished. Breadstuffs are in fact now going from us to some of the very markets from which it was said England would be supplied to our utter exclusion."

Now, what are the facts of the case? Admit that flour has recently risen 50 cents per barrel, had it not previously fallen that much, or to a larger amount? Is not the rise caused by the report of an apprehended scarcity in England, (as was the case at this time last year,) and is not the price of flour at the present time lower than it was last year at this date? Again, what and where are the "markets" to which our breadstuffs are now being sent, "from which it was said England would be supplied to our utter exclusion?" We shall be glad if the Journal of Commerce will furnish us with a summary of the shipments of breadstuffs to such markets. We have searched in vain for any such items in the exports from New York. Some may have been shipped for a port or ports in Holland. But if any such shipment has been made, it was, we suppose, shipped for the purposes of distilling; and, besides, Holland is not one of those markets from which it has ever been said that England was to draw any of her supplies. We are really desirous of information on this point.

WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF THE NEW TARIFF!

"The 'revenue tariff' of the last Congress was passed on the 29th of July, and is to go into operation on the first day of December next. Yet the 'Union' of yesterday enumerates among the effects of this tariff, and as 'the beginning of the operation of our new democratic commercial policy,' certain shipments of rye to Holland, which were made in January, February, March, April, May, June, and July, ALL BEFORE THE ALTERATION IN THE TARIFF TOOK PLACE, and before the 'new democratic commercial policy' had any existence! This is anticipation with a vengeance! We notice this anachronism of the official organ, because, if attention were not called to it, it might seem to conflict with our statement in the preceding paragraph in relation to the rise in the price of breadstuffs. This increase we have already ascribed to its true cause—an apprehended deficiency in the crops of Great Britain, and the reported failure of the potato crop; and the Union knows (to use the language of the Richmond Whig on the same subject) 'that there would have been the same increase in price had the tariff been untouched. It knows that last year, just about this time, there was a similar spur in the flour trade, growing out of the same cause.' The rise in the price then might with as much propriety have been ascribed to the tariff of 1842 as to the rise now is to the tariff of 1846."

DEATH OF GOVERNOR FOOT.—We have the painful tidings to-day of announcing the death of the Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOT. He expired at his residence in Cheshire this morning (Sept. 15th), after an illness of some months' continuance. Gov. Foot had served the State with great fidelity and integrity for many years, having been often a Representative in the Legislature, Speaker of the House, a Representative and Senator in Congress, and Governor of the State. He was a man of warm and generous feelings, and highly esteemed by all who knew him, and most loved by those who knew him best. [New Haven Palladium.]

"INDIAN CORN FIXINGS."—The celebrated ELIUR BURRITT, the American Blacksmith, who is at present engaged in a pedestrian tour through England, has furnished the editors of the British papers with a list of twenty-six receipts for making various articles of food of Indian cornmeal. These receipts (Mr. Burritt says) he applied for and received from ladies in various parts of the Union. "They are not extracted from books, but penned by their own hands, from their own personal experience in converting cornmeal not only 'into food for the common people, but into luxuries that would tempt the most fastidious palate.'"

Mr. Burritt calls his communication "An Olive Leaf from the Housewives of America to the Housewives of Great Britain and Ireland." It contains receipts for Johnny cakes, Indian pound cake, butter cakes, ginger cakes, corn dodgers, hoe cakes, corn muffins, Yankee brown bread, hasty pudding, cornmeal pudding, baked and boiled pudding, Indian dumplings, green corn puddings, hominy, &c.

Sudden Death.—General Joseph Chandler, aged 75, a resident of Augusta, Maine, visited the city of New York a few days since, and took lodgings at Walker's Hotel. Having retired on Friday night, it was supposed he had gone to bed as usual, but was found dead this morning, his clothes on, lying on his bed, his finger in a button-hole of his vest, entirely dead. General Chandler was one of the general officers of the last war, and served on the Northern frontier, and was subsequently for several years a Senator in Congress from the State of Maine.

MAINE ELECTION.

An extract from the Boston Atlas gives returns from 116 towns of the State. The Locofocos have been shamefully beaten, not having elected their Governor, and probably not elected a single member of Congress!

The returns from 116 towns show the following results of the vote for Governor:

For DAVID BRONSON, Whig	17,187
For JOHN W. DANA, Democrat	15,412
For all others	5,038

The Whig vote, compared with last year, has increased 2,509; the Democratic 778; all others 1,796. An absolute majority of all the votes is necessary to an election. The Democratic majority last year was about 2,000; and the Democratic plurality over Whig 8,000 or 9,000.

The election of Governor will devolve on the Legislature, and it is said to be doubtful which party will have the ascendancy in that body. This part of the news appears to us to be too good to be wholly relied upon.

The Congressional election, so far as ascertained, has resulted in the choice of only one member, viz: HIRSH BELCHER, Whig, of the Kennebec district. He succeeds Mr. SEVERANCE, of the same politics, who declined a re-election. In the Cumberland, Lincoln, Waldo, and Penobscot districts, represented in the present Congress by Democrats, it is ascertained that there is no choice; and in the York and Arundel districts, also at present represented by Democrats, it is believed that there is no choice.

VERY LIKE REBELLION.

The *Chicago Democrat* is edited by the Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, a Locofoco Member of Congress. Since his return he has addressed to his readers the subjoined very rebellious looking strictures on the Veto of the River and Harbor bill:

FROM THE CHICAGO DEMOCRAT.

INTERPRETATION OF THE VETO.—Many of the Representatives of the free labor of this country, upon their return to their constituents, have put upon President Polk's veto message a construction which is not authorized by his report of 1831, which the Washington Union has published as embracing his present views, and also unauthorized by the votes which he always cast in Congress. In voting upon the tariff, Vice President Dallas took a different course as Vice President of the Union from what he did as a Pennsylvania Senator. From appearances, we think the President means to preserve a full consistency between his course as President and as a Representative from Tennessee. But, in spite of the remarks of the Washington Union, his votes in Congress, his report of 1831, and his late veto message, some of the Representatives of indignant constituents interested in lake commerce have laboring ingeniously to prove that Mr. Polk would sign a bill for their own immediate neighborhood with great pleasure, but could not sign the works at a distance, as some were very improper ones. On the Hudson, these men would say, "We would have supported the Hudson, and Mr. Polk would have signed the bill, but he was opposed to the lower rivers, and so were we." On Ontario they tell one story. On Erie another. On Michigan another. And on the rivers another. The talk is always by them that "we would have supported our own works, and so would Mr. Polk; but there are some improper works in the bill which neither we nor he could support." What these works are it is very strange that no two of them can agree.

That the people will any longer be humbugged by these deceptions, we cannot believe; and, far as our feeble efforts are concerned, they shall not be. If the people want lake harbors, they must elect not only Northern men, but men with Northern hearts—men who not only know Northern rights, but will dare vote for them, even after they have met with an Executive veto. For one, we say that we expect President Polk to sign no bill for our lake harbors that the lake Representatives can get up. Since the veto message, which some call ambiguous, and some of the President's supporters, in order to screen themselves, are trying to make so, we have had an interpretation thereof which has aroused such a spirit of indignation among the lake people, without distinction of party, as we have never before witnessed.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 24, 1846.

Pursuant to instructions, there will be sold at this office the following public property, viz: Square pine and oak timber, round oak timber, stone on bank of Chicago river, iron spikes, rope, deck screws, yawls, boats, wagons, harness, horses, augers, planes, chisels, cross-cut saws, broad-axes, sledges, jacks, crowbars, shovels, bedsteads, blankets, cooking stove, &c.

Sale to commence from this date and continue until the 10th day of September next. Terms cash, on delivery.

CHAS. L. SCHLATTER, Agent.

After reading the above, do "pursuant to instructions," Chicago people ask no man who sanctions the veto to come here and say, "I am for Chicago and so is Mr. Polk, but neither he nor I could sanction the other places." They will believe no such pretences. The Chicago harbor is under the ban. The above proves it. The harbor here was begun by Gen. Jackson, and it received appropriations under him, Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Tyler. When it received its appropriations, its claims were no more meritorious than those of the smallest town now embraced in the present harbor bill. Under the favors of the General Government, first extended to her by General Jackson, the city has become what she has, and what other places in that bill should become they have justice meted out to them.

How many companions in the proscription of the Government Chicago has, we cannot say. We intend noticing them as fast as they shall appear to us; and we shall look earnestly to see whether the Southern rivers also are under the ban, as great efforts are being made since Mr. Calhoun's report to impress the Northern people with the idea that works of the same class would be construed unconstitutional in the North and yet constitutional in the South.

From the following it appears that Southport is also under the ban:

OFFICE PUBLIC WORKS, SOUTHPORT, (WIS.) AUGUST 24, 1846.

Pursuant to instructions, I will sell at public auction at Southport harbor, on Friday, the 4th day of September next, the following public property, viz: pine and oak timber, iron and spike, block and cordage, yawls, boats, horses, wagons and harness, carpenter's and blacksmith's tools, stoves and pipe, cooking utensils, bedding, blankets, &c. Terms cash, on the day of sale.

G. R. ALTON, United States Agent.

Since the above was in type a friend assures us that he has seen in several of the Whig papers a notice from Woodside of the sale of the machinery, &c. at Racine. That notice, not having seen it, we shall take it for granted on his assurance that such is the case. And we presume that all the machinery upon Lake Michigan is also to be sold and every harbor stopped.

PARKS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Among other excellent sanitary regulations and provisions now in progress in England is that of forming public parks and grounds for the recreation of the people. The town of Manchester has been forward in the good work, and the arrangements for the purpose are probably now completed. In March, 1844, the amount of \$32,540 was raised by subscriptions of the inhabitants, and £3,000 was contributed by the Government from the fund applicable for the purpose. Of this amount about £25,000 was laid out in the purchase of eighty-eight acres of land, situated in three different directions, and convenient of access to different portions of the population. This land has been planted with ornamental trees and shrubs, and otherwise adapted for the intended purposes. The three parks, which have been named the Queen's Park, the Peel Park, and the Phillips Park, were expected to be opened to the public on the 8th of this month with a public celebration, a general holiday of the operatives, and a suspension of business in honor of the repeal of the corn laws. Sir Robert Peel, who subscribed one thousand pounds towards the work, was to be invited to the appropriate blending of the commencement of a local good with the celebration of a great national and social triumph.

DEMOCRATIC OPINION OF THE HARBOR VETO.

FROM THE CLEVELAND (DEMOCRATIC) PLAIN DEALER.

The Western Democracy hardly know what to think of the Veto. They have read it, and re-read it, asking themselves, the while, which are the specific appropriations to which the objection of unconstitutionality is applicable; and, comparing views after such examination, each section of that Western Democracy are found to hold different views. Of course, these differences, as one and another become known, add doubt to doubt; and, with every doubt added, it is just as much a matter of course that the trusting and friendly confidence of some supporter of the President is most seriously impaired.

We are prepared to say that our views have changed much since we have taken time and canvassed well the language and doctrines of the veto. Yet we were staggered when we saw the following short paragraph in an article sustaining the veto in the last Washington Union. Speaking of the veto in the Republican school, (of '98, we presume,) it goes on:

"They were pleased, also, with General Jackson's manly and efficient vote on the Mayville road bill, although it drew the line too wide, and its doctrines were so liberal as to admit afterwards the passage of measures which the National Intelligencer, in its article of this morning, notices in contrast with Mr. Polk's recent veto. The argument, therefore, which it draws from some of the precedents of General Jackson's administration, and their inconsistency with the recent veto, is not conclusive; because it still remains to be proved that those measures are strictly consistent with the supreme law—the constitution itself."

Now what is the meaning of this? That Young Hickory has taken his constitutional stand on a platform several inches above that on which Old Hickory was content to plant himself? Is it that James Knox Polk has made up his mind to repair the damage done the Constitution of his country by the ill-judged course of Andrew Jackson? And are we to understand this as an official announcement of the President's purpose that he shall, as regards this matter of Western Harbor Improvement, adopt a new, to wit, his own individual construction of the powers of the General Government under the constitution; that he shall "bind or loose" those powers as the bent of his inclinations may dictate; and that he shall pay no regard to the "precedents of General Jackson's administration"; and that, as to following in the footsteps of an illustrious predecessor, he is far from it?

It pains us to write in this tone. But how, in Heaven's name, can we do otherwise when we think we see not the interests only, but the rights of the people of the West sought to be stricken down by a power whose "breath of life" that people value? We are anxious to know positively whether the organ speaks truly the sentiments of the President in what we have quoted? Will the Union say again, and, in saying it, speak with an oracular responsibility, as the mouth-piece of the President, that "it still remains to be proved that appropriations (for our Lake harbors) are strictly consistent with the constitution?"

LOSS OF A STEAMER AND EIGHTEEN LIVES.

The New Orleans Times informs us of the loss, on the 7th instant, of the steamship *New York*, Captain PHILLIPS, while on her way from Galveston to New Orleans, by which disaster twelve passengers and six of the crew were drowned—the remainder of the persons on board having been rescued by the steamer *Galveston*.

The *New York* left Galveston on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and was overtaken by a gale between 10 and 11 o'clock the same night, which continued, with a brief intermission, till the morning of the 7th. The vessel was early brought to anchor, but, unable to weather the storm, after having suffered a great deal of damage from the violence of the sea and wind, she sunk in ten fathoms water. The following is a list of the persons lost:

Passengers.—Mrs. Wilson and two children; Miss Follett; three children of Mrs. Follett; A. H. McCormick; Wm. Armstrong; one cabin and two deck passengers, names unknown.

Crew.—Phineas Marsh, 2d engineer; Charles Wilson, seaman; John Grogard, fireman; James Watson, 2d steward; Wm. McKee, fireman; one seaman, name unknown.

STATE OF IOWA.—The people of Iowa have determined to throw off the Territorial, and assume the form of a State Government. The reported majorities for and against the State Constitution in all the counties but four new ones give an aggregate of 387 in favor of it: so it is concluded that the Constitution is carried—on the third trial.

REPRODUCTION OF THE POTATO.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers relative to an "important discovery of a method of raising excellent potatoes from the seeds of the ball of the plant." By the "ball," we presume, is meant the apple or fruit of the potato, which contains the seed. Now, to assert that it is only just discovered that the seed of a tuberous-rooted plant will grow and produce plants of its kind, is placing the botanical knowledge of the asserter at a very low ebb. The seed of the potato has been used in England ever since the potato was introduced there, as the means of producing new varieties of the plant, and some of the best kinds of the roots have been produced by this means within our own knowledge.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD.

We are glad to learn that, after all, the Bostonians have brought about the purchase of the Central Michigan Railroad. This is a great matter for the West, and, in our judgment, a capital investment for the Eastern and central gentlemen who have invested their money in it. It lessens the distance between the East and the West one day at least. After this road is completed in the Boston style to St. Joseph, passengers will pass from Detroit to Chicago in twelve or fourteen hours, and with a diminution of hazard and inconvenience which only they can appreciate who have seen the navigation around by Mackinac. An immense amount of merchandise must also pass over the road, increasing the value of land, and at the same time absorbing so large a portion of the debt of Michigan as to make that young Yankee State herself again. The State bonds, we believe, have been bought by the company at 70 per cent. upon their original par value, which is a little lower than was at first contemplated. [Journal of Commerce.]

FLOUR AND WHEAT.—The receipts of flour and wheat at tide-water, from the opening of navigation to and including the first week of September, in 1845 and 1846, have been as follows:

	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bush.
1846	1,590,292	915,283
1845	1,108,685	291,038
Increase.	481,607	624,245

Equal to an excess of 606,456 barrels of flour, so far, during the present year, over a corresponding period last year. [Albany Argus.]

THE CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.—This regiment, which has been encamped on Governor's Island, New York, for some weeks past, is now about to sail. Three companies will embark on board a vessel on Wednesday—the remaining companies in the course of a week. There are about eight hundred men, including officers. They carry with them 800 percussion muskets, 800 flint muskets, 200 rifles, and six pieces of light artillery, with all the necessary equipments. The stores are extensive and various, including not only all that is necessary for a military expedition, but also such as would be required for a military colony, such as machinery for saw and grist mills, machine shops, mechanics' tools, &c.

Among the soldiers are quite a number of skilled mechanics, and among the officers are eight or nine graduates of West Point, and the Lieutenant Colonel and Major have held important stations at that place as military instructors. [Tribune.]

A splendid sword has been presented to Lieutenant, now Captain RAYMOND RINGOLD, of the late Major Ringold's Flying Artillery, by the citizens of Baltimore, for his gallant and military services in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.

LETTERS FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Engineer Staff (Topographical) with General Taylor's army, dated, CAMARGO, AUGUST 24, 1846.

The army in the field between San Antonio and Point Isabel amounts to, volunteers and regulars, perhaps, 16,000 men—the volunteers being portions of the quota from each State that has been called upon. The remainder, perhaps about 8,000 volunteers, are yet to arrive.

At Point Isabel there remains but one company, and the place is commanded by Major Gardner; it is the depot of ordnance, and the general hospital. In the vicinity of the Brazos and Barrio are encamped two brigades of volunteers. At Matamoros and Fort Brown, three companies of regulars, and one regiment of volunteers.

Captain Vinton was expelled from Camargo to Mier, with a small command, about a fortnight since, in consequence of an irritation of the Indians, and for the protection of the inhabitants against their incursions. At San Antonio, General Worth was about 1,000 strong.

The brigade of Colonel Smith has crossed the river, and is awaiting the means of transportation to enable him to move towards San Antonio. The rest of the army are either en route towards the river, or are encamped here.

The transportation of troops from the Brazos is generally operated by steamboats, after marching them across from the Brazos to near the mouth of the Rio Grande. The river is navigable for steamers of small class to a distance of about two miles above the mouth of the St. Juan, at which point they are arrested by rapids. A similar obstruction occurs in the St. Juan about six miles above this place, but, overcoming this obstacle, it is said the river is navigable for sixty miles. It would almost be worth while, should the position of the army be permanent at Monterey, to take advantage of high water in the river to get a boat above the rapids, which I presume might be effected; it would be a vast economy of transportation for very little reliance is placed upon the resources of the territory in which we are engaged; and it is difficult to procure supplies from the inhabitants, who are utterly thriftless and lazy, and who require for the little they do supply the most exorbitant prices. We procure our provisions, which I presume are gathered up and cooked with herds of thriving cattle, yet they supply the camp with fodder, beef, milk, &c. at a price far exceeding what it can be purchased for in the most populous cities of the United States. Such are the prices for the abundant products of the country; but objects the result of mechanical labor, however coarse, fabrics that are imported, in fact every detail of convenience, are at a price here, for which we can only account on the ground of their natural inaccessibility, which gives an inordinate value in their eyes to any thing that is the result of human industry; added to which, they have no appreciation of the value of money by our standard, since it is so unproductive, and so useless to them in supplying the luxuries of life, which are, in fact, not to be procured in exchange for it; hence, regarded as a mass, they are most primitive in their habits, and are really in many degrees above the Indians of our country. They live in huts built of mud and thatched with a kind of coarse straw. They wear merely any of the appliances of civilized life, a cane, a cane, a table, and a bench, even when they do occur, are their only objects of furniture; their dress quite as meager as that of our Indians, and their persons, especially those of the females, quite as much exposed; their language, though based upon the Spanish, is a miserable patois. A minute and last but not unimportant circumstance, is the domestic occupations of the Indians; but they are wanting in the enterprise the latter displays in his excursions. They possess one striking advantage, however, over the Indian, in not being addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. In regard to personal appearance they are as like-wise superior, and are perhaps shade lighter in complexion.

Such a people can obviously never meet us in battle with success; they will abandon the field though their numbers should triple our own.

From news received this morning, the force at Monterey consisted of about 2,000 men, of which about two are regulars, being the remains of the army defeated on the 8th and 9th of May. They have likewise a force in advance of Monterey of about 700 cavalry, (at Cadereita, distance 25 miles from Monterey.) The informant reports them as not well prepared for action, and states that the horses are in a miserable state of exhaustion.

They have at Monterey two pieces of artillery, 24-pounders, and four of small caliber; he states they are fortifying, but that their works are not in a state of completion.

General Taylor received the news last evening of the movement, without orders, of Lieutenant Colonel Harney from San Antonio towards Monterey. It is now almost a certainty since he set out upon the expedition. (Monclava is on the Rio Grande, on the road to Chihuahua—the route on which General Wool's command, to which Col. Harney is assigned, is destined.)

Under existing circumstances, it is believed that General Taylor will make the utmost exertion to reach Monterey, as it is believed that no resistance will be made of any moment to the entrance of his army. The person who brings intelligence asserts that the people of Monterey and the country adjacent are anxious for the arrival of the Americans.—Union.

CAMP NEAR CAMARGO, AUGUST 14.

All the regular troops, with exception of the 2d dragoons and several regiments of volunteers, have arrived here. The former will amount to about 3,500 men, and the volunteers to about 5,500 men, making our whole force 9,000. The remainder of the volunteer force will be left at Barrio, Matamoros, Reynosa, and other places on the Rio Grande, for the protection of those places.

Notwithstanding the ardor and patriotism of the majority of the volunteers who came out, it cooled in a remarkable degree upon the march, and the result is a small number of men, and a soldier's life, and exposed to sun and rain, mud and water, and a thousand other disagreements of a military campaign. Visions of conquest and glory, pay and plunder, faded away before the actual realities of toilsome marches, drenching rains, or scorching sun. Home, with all its comforts to their imaginations, and their longings to see it again were as ardent as the Israelites for the fabled land of Egypt. As a proof of it, none of those volunteers enlisted for three or six months could be induced to serve the period of twelve months, the shortest period allowed to serve by Congress, but claimed their discharges, which they received, and were immediately sent home. A regiment of Texas infantry who came as far as this place, and were promised the post of honor in case of battle by Gen. Taylor, yesterday changed their minds and wishes for glory, and concluded to go home, very much to the surprise and disgust of their officers.

Our companies are about the bank of the San Juan river, half a mile below the town of Camargo. This is a miserable, dilapidated place, having been nearly destroyed by the late inundation of the river, and presents the most ruinous appearance imaginable. Hardly a dozen buildings in the place remain uninjured. The majority of the houses were constructed of mud and adobe bricks, with thatched roofs, the foundations of which were speedily washed away, leaving a heap of ruins. To give you some idea of the extent, the river rose fifty feet, inundating the town to the depth of three or four feet, and destroying some two or three hundred houses and huts.

We can get no direct or reliable information of what the Mexicans are doing. An American from Monclava reports that Gen. Mejia is in the neighborhood of Monterey with about 2,000 men, the remains of the army of the Rio Grande; that the Mexican Government had called out all the militia of the provinces of Co. Leon and Chihuahua, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, to resist us, and that the feelings of the people, particularly of St. Leon, are decidedly hostile towards us. We must therefore expect to meet opposition, and probably hard fighting. This man moreover reports that the people are contributing large supplies of corn, &c. for their army, and that they can easily embody 30,000 men on pack mules, one of which is easily allowed to three or four officers; consequently few of us will be able to take either rest or bedding. A blanket and frying pan will constitute our most important comforts.—Journal of Commerce.

IRON WORK WITH RAW BITUMINOUS COAL.—We mentioned the fact a few days since that the new Mahoning Iron Works of Messrs. Wilkinson, Wilkes & Co., at Poland, Ohio, were turning out a superior quality of pig iron blown in on raw bituminous coal, and that the importance of the discovery to the West could hardly be estimated. We now learn with gratification, by the Standard Beacon, that the Cambria Union Iron Works, Messrs. Vinton, Lewis, Rees & Co. (situated) on the cross-cut canal in Tallmadge, Ohio, have been put in operation, and with complete success in manufacturing pig iron with raw bituminous coal. The pigs daily produced have been pronounced equal to the Hanging Rock pig, and resemble very much the celebrated pig from made in Blairstown and Llanelli, South Wales. The Cambria Union furnace is of the largest capacity, and of the latest and most approved model. Mr. Vinton, the manager, is recently from England, and has a practical knowledge of the improvements in the manufacture of iron in England and Wales. The Beacon well remarks that "the erection of works of this kind will be felt beneficially by the whole community, through the wealth that is created out of material that would otherwise lie dormant in our hills, as well as increasing the demand for labor and the surplus productions of our soil. To all such enterprises we wish success."—Cleveland Herald.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 16, 1846.

The publication in the newspapers of the subtreasury bill, &c. was not (as I heretofore notified you) considered by the Collector of this port as an official notice to him, and therefore disregarded by him, inasmuch as he continued, in violation of both the law and the instructions, to deposit the money collected in the Banks.

The Collector has now received official notice